

GNUstep

Concrete Architecture

Group 18

URL: <https://youtu.be/zoKlk1uXgjo>

Group Distribution

- **Lixing Yang**

Group Leader & Abstract & Introduction and Overview & Use case & Lessons Learned

- **Chi Ma**

Presenter & 2nd-level Subsystem Analysis & PowerPoint & Video & Lessons Learned

- **Tiantian Sang**

Presenter & 2nd-level Subsystem Analysis & PowerPoint & Video & Lessons Learned

- **Nick He**

Subsystem Analysis: SCI Engine & Lessons Learned

- **Dunyi Xie**

Top-level Architecture & Lessons Learned

- **Zhiming Jin**

Derivation Process & Lessons Learned

Abstract

- Analyzed GNUstep architecture and subsystem interactions
- Used Understand tool for component and dependency analysis
- Found unexpected dependencies via Reflexion analysis
- NSView subsystem diverges from classic MVC structure
- Use cases: UI design in Gorm, project setup in Project Center



Introduction and Overview

The report is structured as :

Section 1: Abstract

Section 2: Introduction & Overview

Section 3: Derivation Process

Section 4: Top-level Architecture

Section 5: Subsystem Analysis

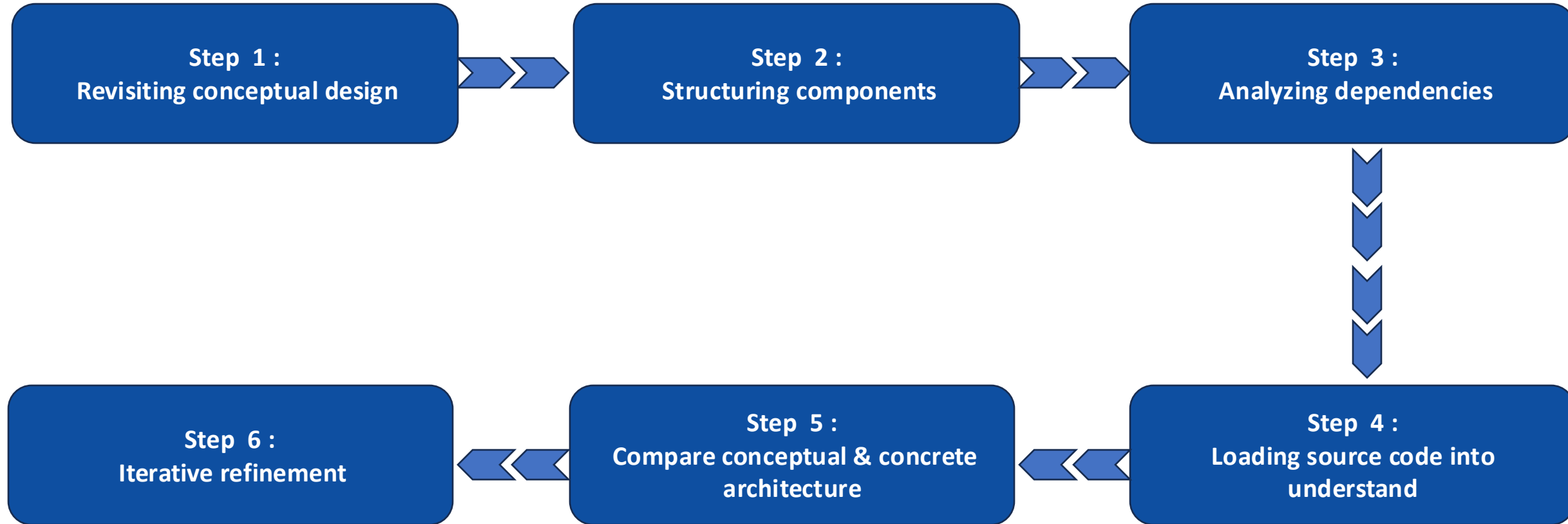
Section 6: 2nd level Subsystem Analysis

Section 7: Use case

Section 8: Lesson Learned



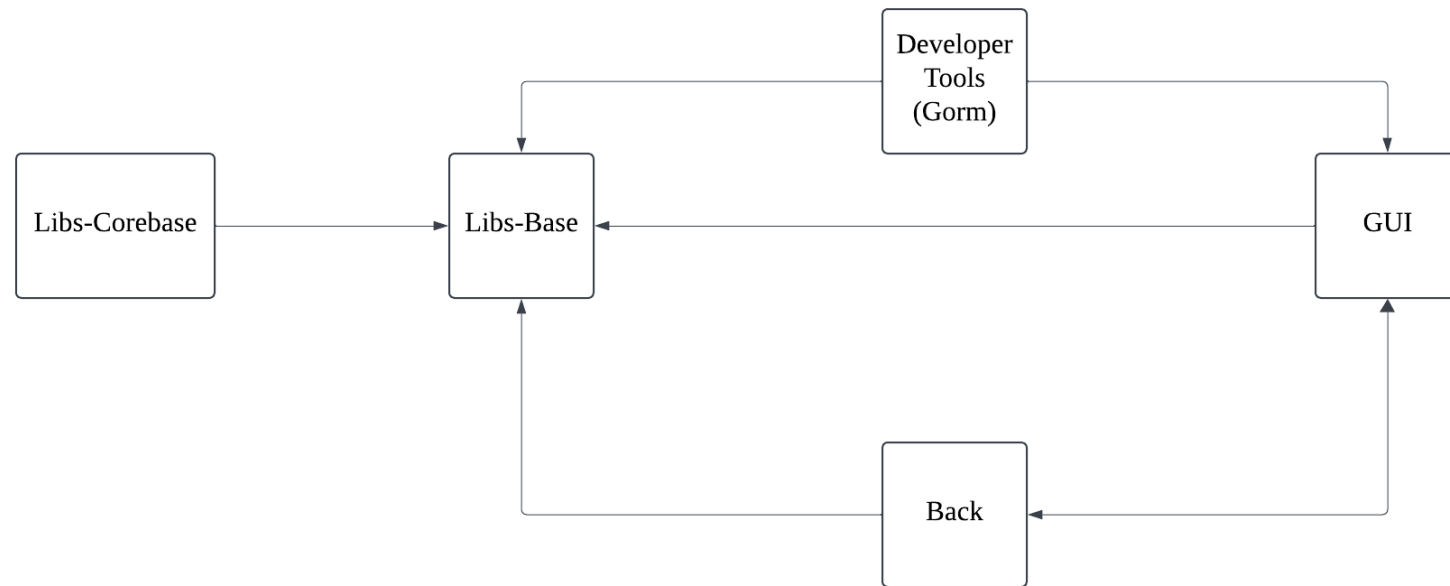
Derivation Process



Conceptual Architecture

- Layered design: Foundation, GUI, Back
- Foundation: Core data structures, I/O, networking
- GUI: Interface elements (windows, views, controls)
- Back: Platform-specific rendering (X11, GDI)
- Developer Tools: Gorm, ProjectCenter, GNUstep Make
- CoreBase: Adds cryptography & advanced data features

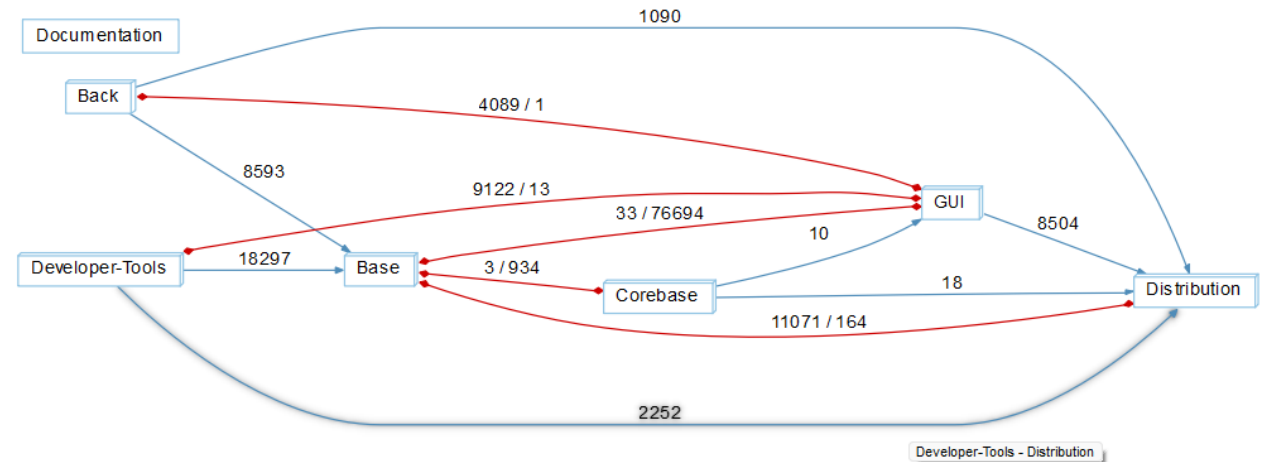
Top-level Architecture



Top-level Architecture

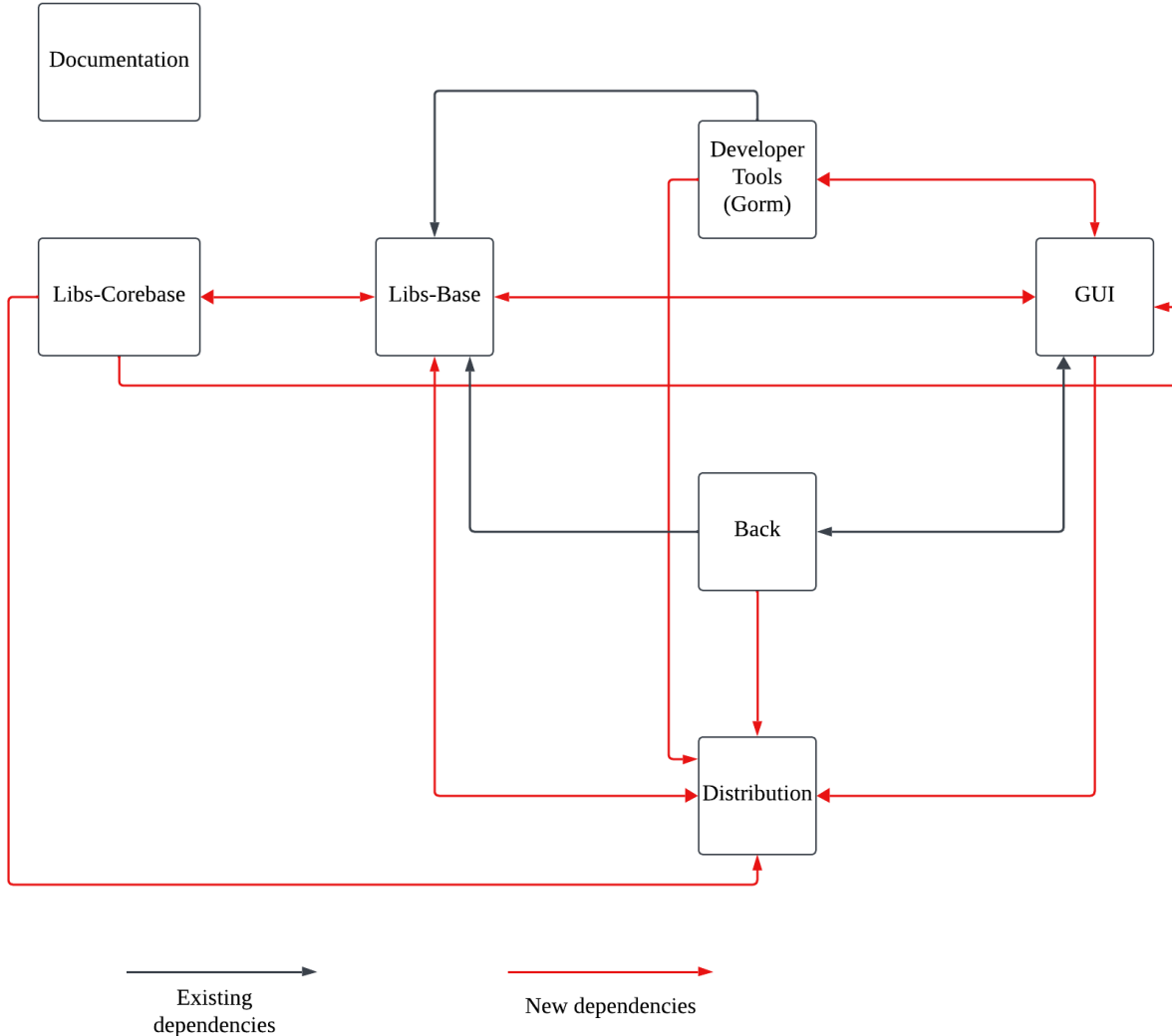
From Understand

- Generated actual architectural views from source code
- Revealed unexpected module dependencies
- Identified 3 new components:
 - Documentation: Guides, API references, manuals
 - Distribution: Packaging and deployment support
 - Visual Integration: GUI used in data processes
- Compared conceptual vs. concrete architecture

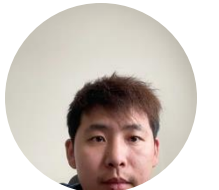


Top-level Architecture

Concrete Architecture



- Base directly calls GUI – breaks expected layering
- CoreBase uses GUI classes for visual feedback
- GUI collaborates with Distribution for packaging UI
- Developer Tools rely on Distribution for deployment
- Base and Distribution share metadata and resource handling
- CoreBase and Base share advanced cryptographic workflows



Subsystem Analysis: GUI

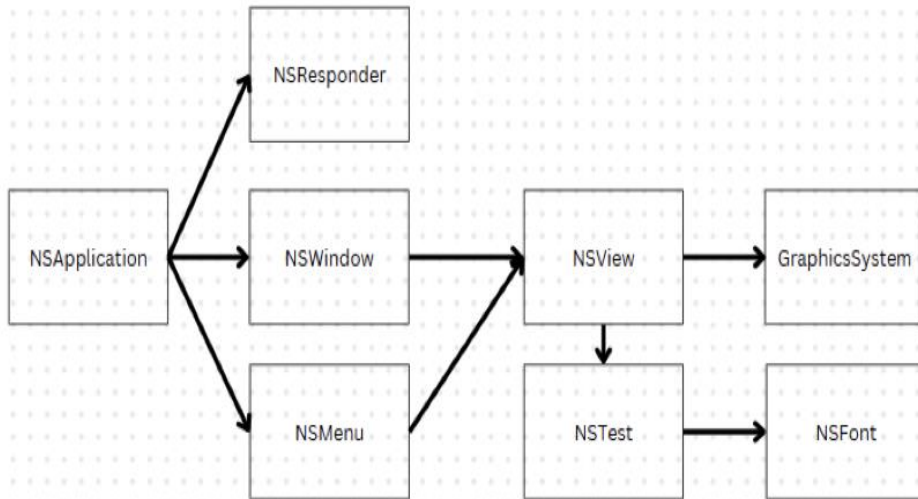
Conceptual Architecture

- Simplified structure with clear responsibilities.
- Direct dependencies between UI and graphic.
- Centralized event handling via NSResponder.

- Assumed interactions:

NSApplication → NSWindow → NSView

NSResponder manages

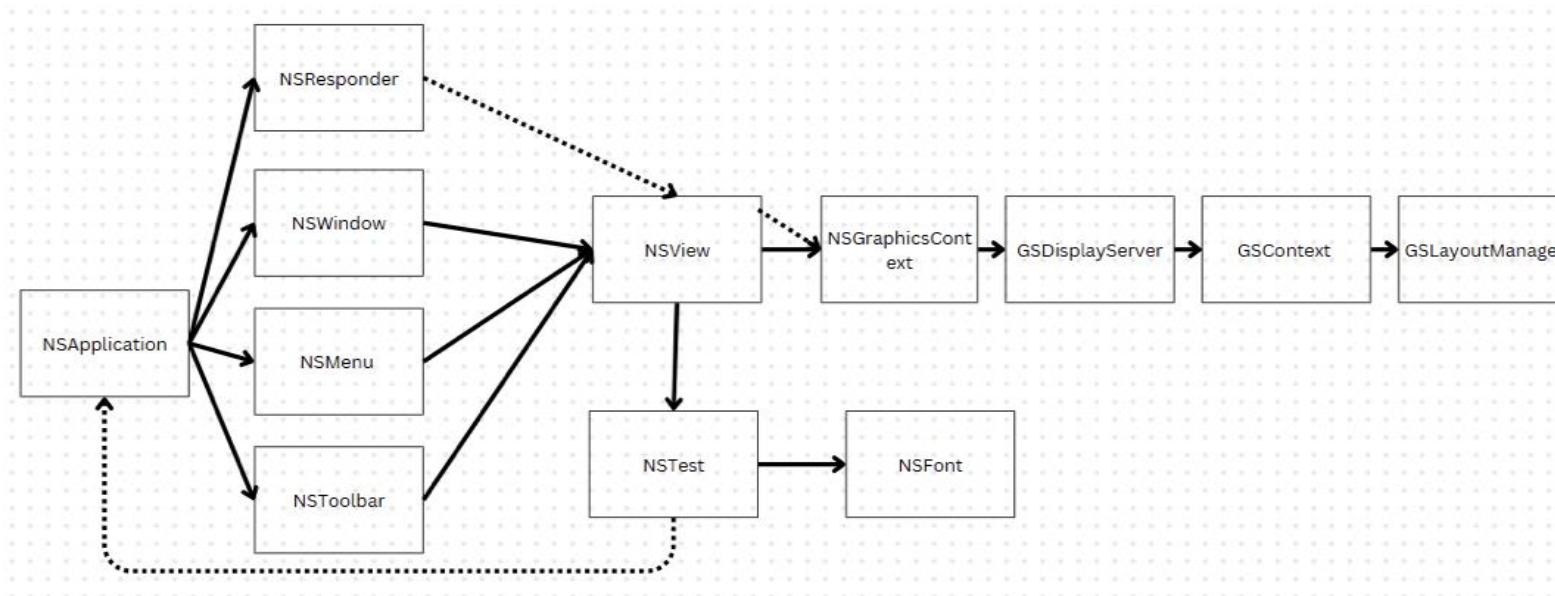


GUI Concrete Architecture

- More layers added for flexibility and performance
- NSGraphicsContext between NSView and rendering
- GSDisplayServer, GSContext, and GSLayoutManager handle UI rendering.

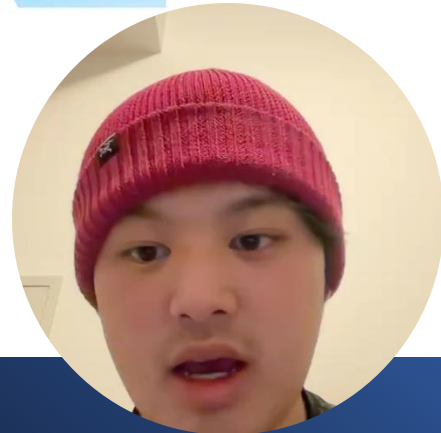
- Event handling is more distributed than expected.

- Increased complexity but optimized for efficiency.



Reflection Analysis

- **More abstraction layers** improve modularity & performance.
- **Increased dependencies** optimize event handling & rendering.
- **Bidirectional communication** improves efficiency but increases complexity.
- Some assumed dependencies were missing, while unexpected ones were introduced.



External Controller
(Handles Logic)

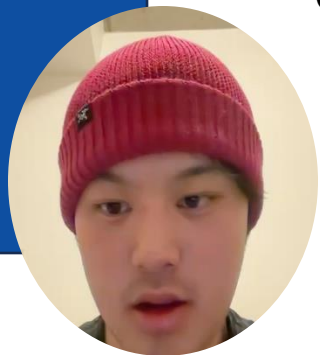
Abstract Rendering API
(Platform-independent)

NSView
(Pure View)

NSResponder
(Event Handling)

Helper Classes
(Fonts, Localization)

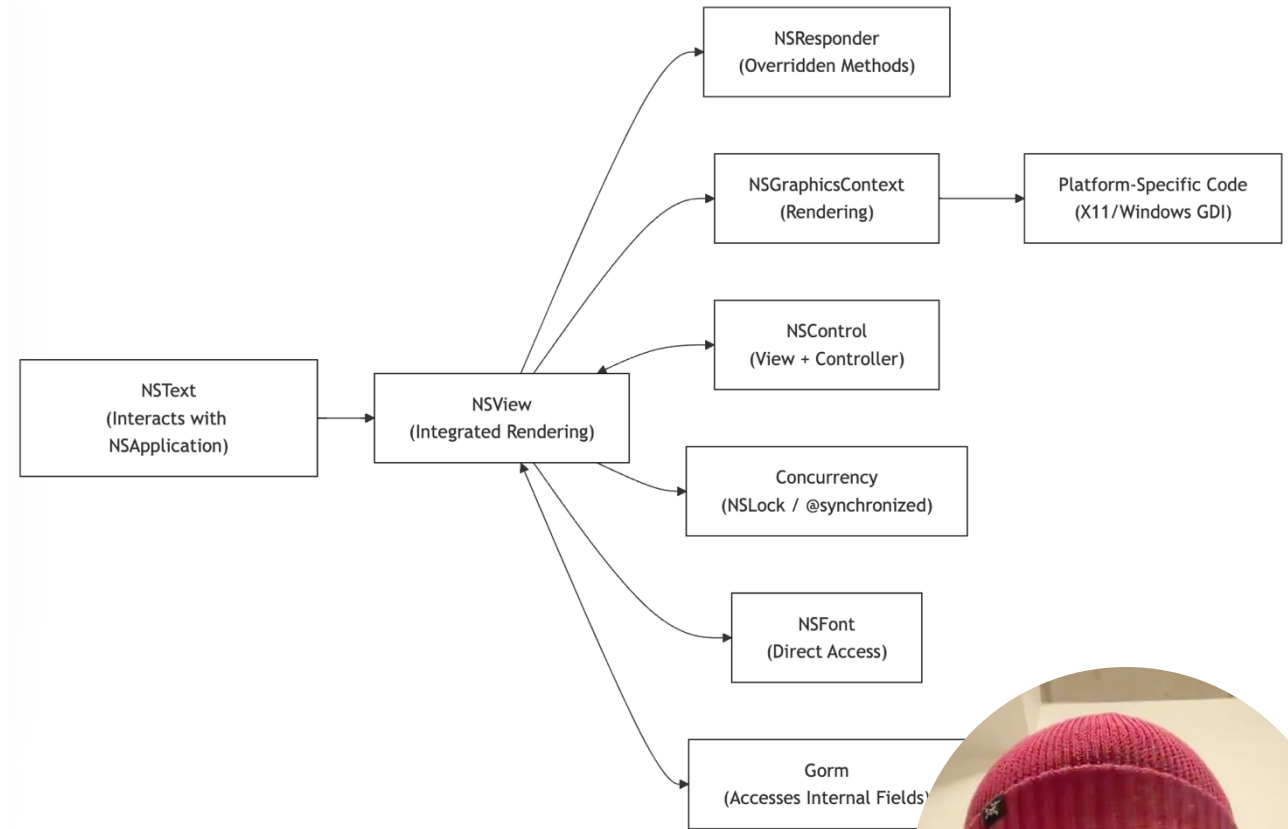
Second Level Subsystem: NSview



- Visual content, layout, and rendering; User interaction
- Positioned between NSWindow (container) and the rendering back-end.
- **Conceptual View:**
 - Expected to follow strict MVC principles (acts only as a View).
 - Uses an abstract rendering system for platform independence.
 - Handles event processing through NSResponder, centralized input management.

NSView Concrete Architecture

- **NSView:** directly communicates with NSGraphicsContext (no abstraction layer).
- **NSControl:** Combines view and control logic, a bidirectional relationship.
- **Concurrency:** NSView spawns threads and uses locks.
- **NSFont:** NSView directly pulls font information.
- **Gorm:** Accesses internal fields of NSView, bypassing public APIs and creating tighter coupling.
- **NSResponder:** NSView subclasses override event handling, mixing view and responder responsibilities.
- Illustrates increased coupling and reduced modularity.



Reflection Analysis

Missing Dependencies:

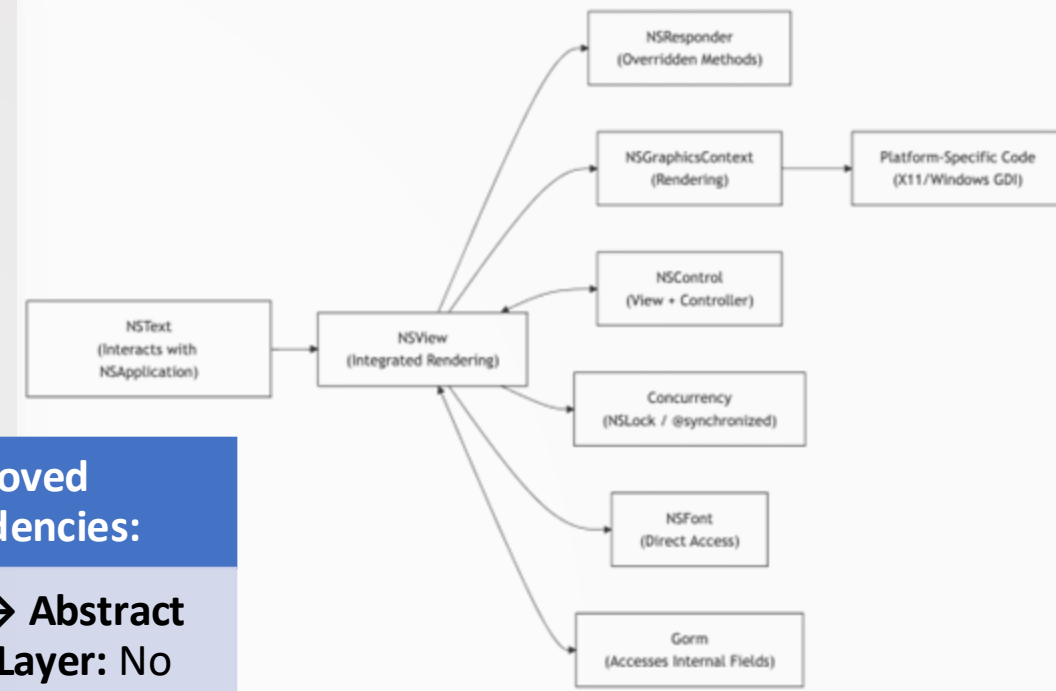
- **NSView → NSGraphicsContext:** Expected abstract graphics layer is absent.
- **NSView → NSFont:** NSView directly accesses NSFont instead of using a helper layer.
- **NSText → NSApplication**

Unexpected Dependencies:

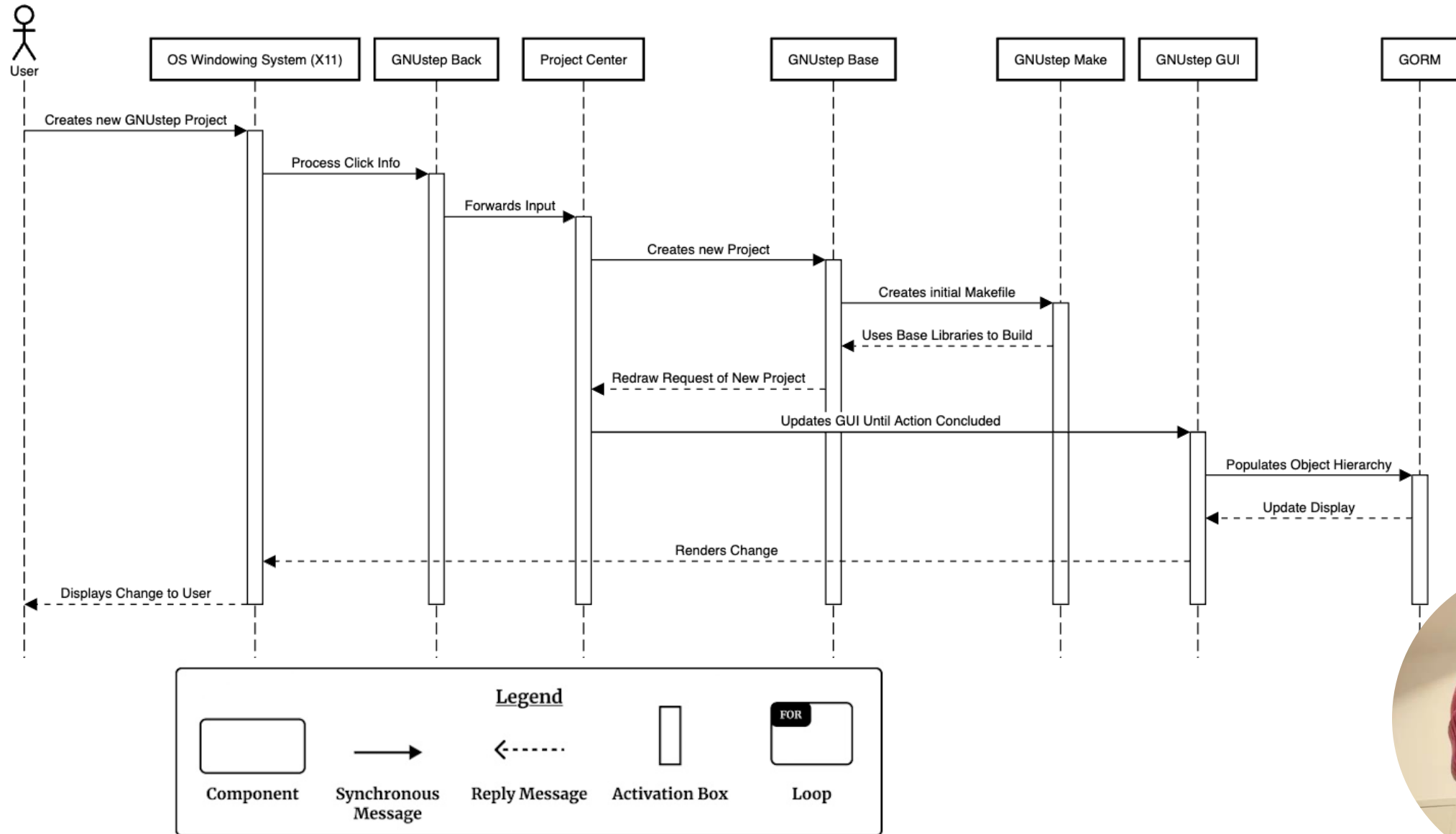
- **NSView → Platform-specific code**
- **NSControl → Controller Logic:** NSControl integrates controller logic.
- **Gorm → Internal Fields of NSView:** Gorm directly accesses internal NSView fields, reducing modularity.

Removed Dependencies:

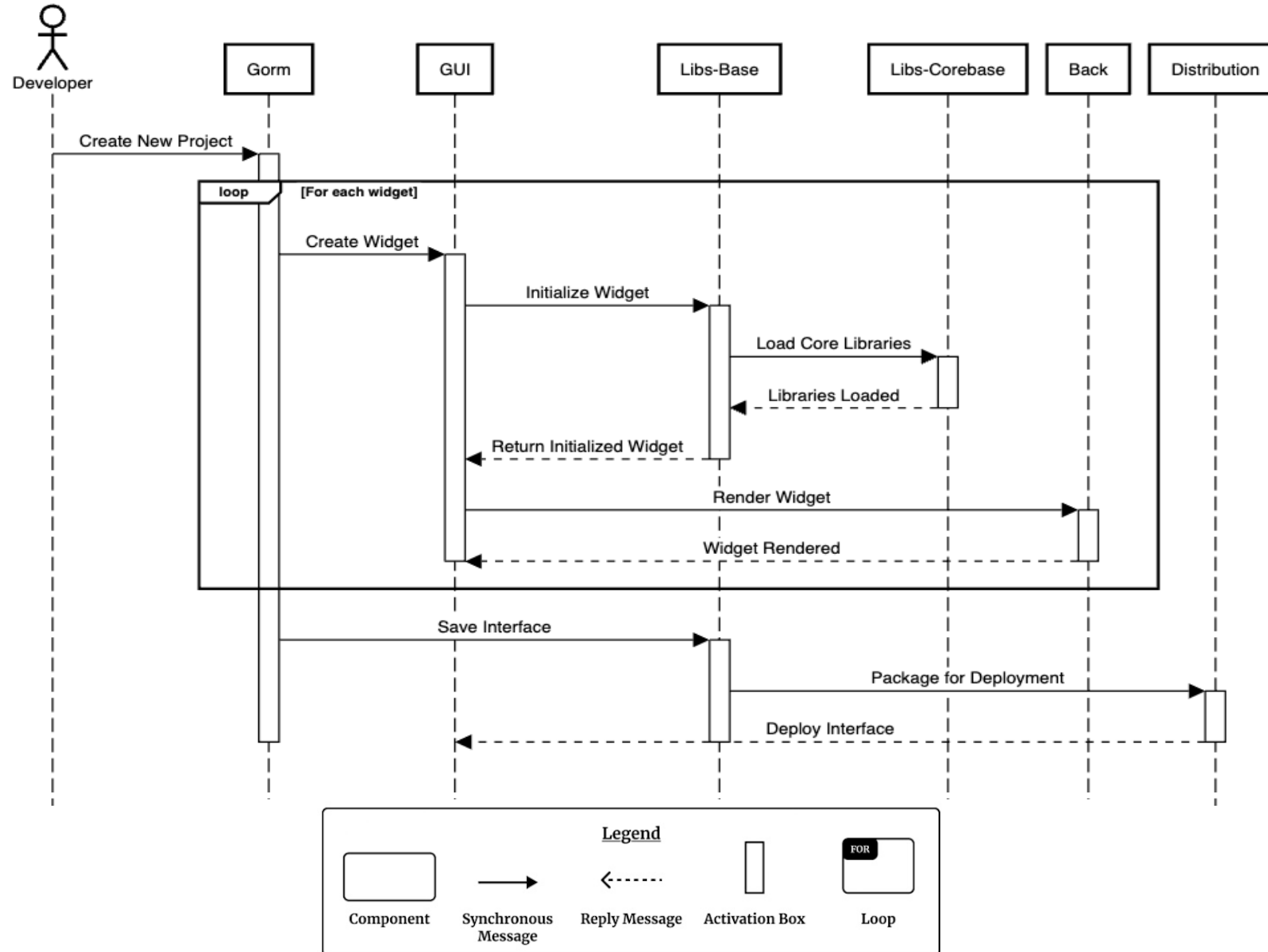
- **NSView → Abstract Graphics Layer:** No separate abstract graphics layer for rendering.
- **NSView → External Controller:** External controllers are sometimes bypassed in interactive view



Use Case 1:



Use Case 2:



- System enters widget creation loop.
- Gorm requests GUI to create widgets.
- GUI initializes widgets via Libs-Base.
- GNUstep Back handles rendering.
- Gorm saves and deploys the interface



Lesson learned

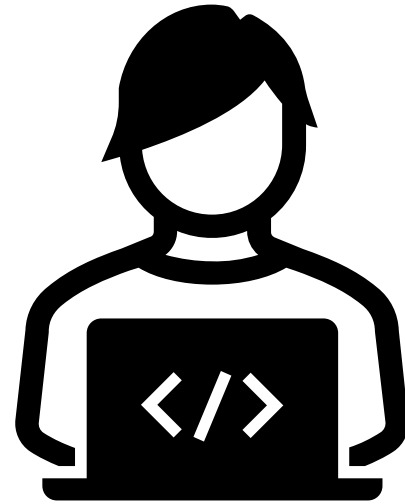
Conceptual vs Concrete
Architecture

NSView

Concurrency

Coupling & Modularity

Practical Constraints



Reference

- GNUstep. GUI Library Reference Manual. Retrieved from
- <https://www.gnustep.org/resources/documentation/Developer/Gui/Reference/>
-
- GNUstep. GNUstep Developer Documentation. Retrieved from
- <https://www.gnustep.org/developers/documentation.html>
-
- GNUstep. GNUstep-gui Source Code Repository. Retrieved from
- <https://github.com/gnustep/libs-gui>